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QUESTION 1

To create a BIOC rule with XQL query you must at a minimum filter on which field in order for it to be a valid BIOC rule?

A. causality_chain

B. endpoint_name

C. threat_event

D. event_type

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To create a BIOC rule with XQL query, you must at a minimum filter on the event_type field in order for it to be a valid BIOC rule. The event_type field indicates the type of event that triggered the alert, such as PROCESS, FILE, REGISTRY, NETWORK, or USER_ACCOUNT. Filtering on this field helps you narrow down the scope of your query and focus on the relevant events for your use case. Other fields, such as causality_chain, endpoint_name, threat_event, are optional and can be used to further refine your query or display additional information in the alert. References: Palo Alto Networks Certified Detection and Remediation Analyst (PCDRA) Study Guide, page 9 Palo Alto Networks Cortex XDR Documentation, BIOC Rule Query Syntax

QUESTION 2

When creating a scheduled report which is not an option?

A. Run weekly on a certain day and time.

B. Run quarterly on a certain day and time.

C. Run monthly on a certain day and time.

D. Run daily at a certain time (selectable hours and minutes).

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When creating a scheduled report in Cortex XDR, the option to run quarterly on a certain day and time is not available. You can only schedule reports to run daily, weekly, or monthly. You can also specify the start and end dates, the time zone, and the recipients of the report. Scheduled reports are useful for generating regular reports on the security events, incidents, alerts, or endpoints in your network. You can create scheduled reports from the Reports page in the Cortex XDR console, or from the Query Center by saving a query as a report. References: Run or Schedule Reports Create a Scheduled Report

QUESTION 3

What functionality of the Broker VM would you use to ingest third-party firewall logs to the Cortex Data Lake?

A. Netflow Collector

B. Syslog Collector

C. DB Collector

D. Pathfinder

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The Broker VM is a virtual machine that acts as a data broker between third- party data sources and the Cortex Data Lake. It can ingest different types of data, such as syslog, netflow, database, and pathfinder. The Syslog Collector functionality of the Broker VM allows it to receive syslog messages from third-party devices, such as firewalls, routers, switches, and servers, and forward them to the Cortex Data Lake. The Syslog Collector can be configured to filter, parse, and enrich the syslog messages before sending them to the Cortex Data Lake. The Syslog Collector can also be used to ingest logs from third-party firewall vendors, such as Cisco, Fortinet, and Check Point, to the Cortex Data Lake. This enables Cortex XDR to analyze the firewall logs and provide visibility and threat detection across the network perimeter. References: Cortex XDR Data Broker VM Syslog Collector Supported Third-Party Firewall Vendors

QUESTION 4

With a Cortex XDR Prevent license, which objects are considered to be sensors?

A. Syslog servers

B. Third-Party security devices

C. Cortex XDR agents

D. Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The objects that are considered to be sensors with a Cortex XDR Prevent license are Cortex XDR agents and Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls. These are the two sources of data that Cortex XDR can collect and analyze for threat detection and response. Cortex XDR agents are software components that run on endpoints, such as Windows, Linux, and Mac devices, and provide protection against malware, exploits, and fileless attacks. Cortex XDR agents also collect and send endpoint data, such as process activity, network traffic, registry changes, and user actions, to the Cortex Data Lake for analysis and correlation. Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls are network security devices that provide visibility and control over network traffic, and enforce security policies based on applications, users, and content. Next-Generation Firewalls also collect and send network data, such as firewall logs, DNS logs, HTTP headers, and WildFire verdicts, to the Cortex Data Lake for analysis and correlation. By integrating data from both Cortex XDR agents and Next-Generation Firewalls, Cortex XDR can provide a comprehensive view of the attack surface and detect threats across the network and endpoint layers. References: Cortex XDR Prevent License Cortex XDR Agent Features Next-Generation Firewall Features

QUESTION 5

Which of the following best defines the Windows Registry as used by the Cortex XDR agent?

A. a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications

B. a system of files used by the operating system to commit memory that exceeds the available hardware resources. Also known as the "swap"

C. a central system, available via the internet, for registering officially licensed versions of software to prove ownership

D. a ledger for maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on total disk usage and disk space remaining available to the operating system

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database that stores settings for the operating system and for applications that run on Windows. The registry contains information, settings, options, and other values for programs and hardware installed on all versions of Microsoft Windows operating systems. The registry is organized into five main sections, called hives, each of which contains keys, subkeys, and values. The Cortex XDR agent uses the registry to store its configuration, status, and logs, as well as to monitor and control the endpoint\\'s security features. The Cortex XDR agent also allows you to run scripts that can read, write, or delete registry keys and values on the endpoint. References : Windows Registry - Wikipedia Registry Operations